

## **Patuxent River**

### **SAV Distribution and Habitat Status**

The well-defined linkage between water quality and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) distribution and abundance make SAV communities good barometers of the health of estuarine ecosystems. SAV is important not only as an indicator of water quality, but it is also a critical nursery habitat for many estuarine species. Blue crab post-larvae are 30 times more abundant in SAV beds than adjacent unvegetated areas. Similarly, several species of waterfowl are dependant on SAV as food when they overwinter in the Chesapeake region.

The Chesapeake Bay Program has developed new criteria for determining SAV habitat suitability of an area based on water quality. The “Percent Light at Leaf” habitat requirement assesses the amount of available light reaching the leaf surface of SAV after being attenuated in the water column and by epiphytic growth on the leaves themselves. The document describing this new model is found on the Chesapeake Bay Program website ([www.chesapeakebay.net/pubs/sav/index.html](http://www.chesapeakebay.net/pubs/sav/index.html)). The older “Habitat Requirements” of five water quality parameters are still used for diagnostic purposes. Re-establishment of SAV is measured against the “Tier 1 Goal”, an effort to restore SAV to any areas known to contain SAV from 1971 to 1990.

The tidal fresh Patuxent River has seen a remarkable growth of SAV since 1993 ([www.vims.edu/bio/sav/](http://www.vims.edu/bio/sav/)). In fact, 1993 to 1998 saw the SAV coverage exceeding the Tier I goal of 14 acres, and 1994 to 1998 the SAV abundance was a factor of 10 over the goal (**figure 1**). However, due to weather delays, the aerial survey was not able to cover the upper Patuxent in 1999. The 2001 aerial survey indicated there were 205 acres of SAV, the most ever recorded and 1472% of the Tier I goal. Ground-truthing by MD-DNR, Patuxent River Park, Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary and citizens has found 16 species of SAV in this region with the most commonly identified ones being hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*), and coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*). There are 5 water quality-monitoring stations in this area (near the Route 4 bridge, the confluence of Western Branch, near the Western Branch Waste Water Treatment Plant, near the ruins of the old railroad bridge at Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary and near the confluence of Kings Creek). The data from these sources indicate that most SAV habitat requirements fail for this region (percent light at leaf, light attenuation, concentration of suspended solids and phosphorous), with only algae levels being borderline (nitrogen levels are not applicable to the tidal fresh regions)(**figure 2**). The most likely explanation for the growth of SAV even though there are poor water quality conditions is that the plants are growing on very shallow mudflats, which provides them with enough light to grow. Wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*) transplants performed in 1999 and 2000 near the Jackson Landing launch ramp at Patuxent River Park have performed well ([www.dnr.state.md.us/bay/sav/jug\\_bay.html](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/bay/sav/jug_bay.html) ).

In spring of 2000, there were approximately 16 square meters of plants that survived the winter from the 1999 plantings, and the year 2000 transplants had approximately 65% survival. There was evidence of the plants successfully flowering and producing seeds, in addition to tubers (overwinter structures), which will hopefully lead to

increased natural recovery in the future. Transplants in 2001 and 2002 and regrowth from previous years did not fair as well, there was excellent growth of the planting area through late summer. However, in the Fall, hydrilla smothered the wild celery plants. There was tuber development prior to the wild celery being smothered, so we are hopeful that plants will return next year.

The middle Patuxent area has also seen remarkable re-vegetation in recent years as mapped by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science annual aerial survey. ([www.vims.edu/bio/sav/](http://www.vims.edu/bio/sav/)). Beginning in 1994, when SAV first reappeared in this region with 53 acres, the SAV coverage increased to 104 acres in 2001 (**figure 1**). Ground-truthing by MD-DNR, Patuxent River Park, and citizens have found 12 species of SAV in this region with the most commonly identified ones being coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*), and curly pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). There are two monitoring stations in this area, one near Short Point and the other just north of Cedarhaven. The water quality data from these sites indicates that this region fails most SAV habitat requirements (percent light at leaf, light attenuation, suspended solids, nitrogen, and phosphorous concentrations), with algae levels being borderline (**figure 2**).

The lower Patuxent River has not had a recovery similar to the upper two reaches. The VIMS annual aerial survey ([www.vims.edu/bio/sav/](http://www.vims.edu/bio/sav/)) has found only very small SAV beds (less than 10 acres) since 1987 (**figure1**), though 2001 had 22 acres. This is well below the Tier I goal of 355 acres. The few beds that have been found in the last 3 years were in the Solomon's Island and Hungerford Creek areas. Ground-truthing by citizens, NOAA, EPA, Chesapeake Biological Laboratory and Patuxent River Park staff has found (in order of frequency) horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*), milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*) and common waterweed (*Elodea sp.*). There are 5 water quality monitoring stations in this reach of the Patuxent River, located near Long Point, Jack Bay, mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, mouth of Cuckold Creek, and one station between Drum and Fishing Points. Data from these stations indicate that suspended solid, algae and nitrogen levels all pass the SAV habitat requirements (**figure 2**). Light attenuation, percent light at leaf, and phosphorous are borderline relative to the habitat requirements.

## SAV Distribution: Patuxent River

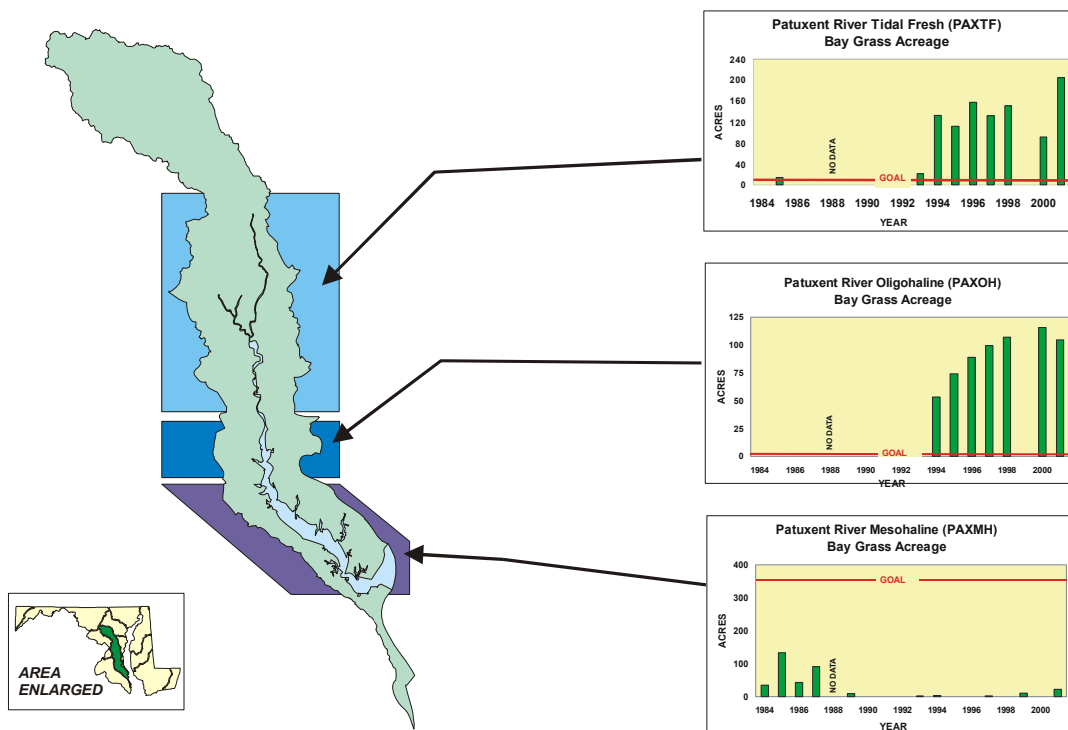


Figure 1: SAV coverage in Patuxent River, 1984 to 2001

## SAV Habitat Requirements: Patuxent River

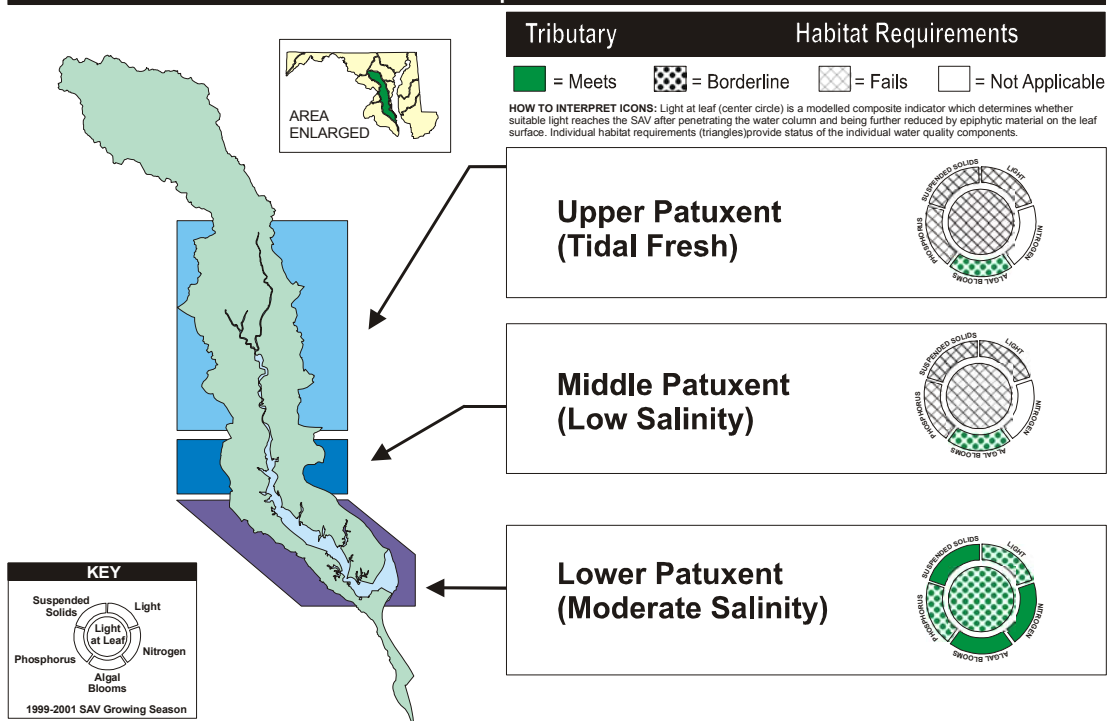


Figure 2: SAV habitat requirement attainment in Patuxent River

